



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas, July 10 to 20, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	3	27
Apoplexy	1	64
Tetanus	2	72
Insufficiency, aortic	1	79
Cardiopathy	2	79
Insufficiency, mitral	2	79
Gastro-colitis of children	1	105
Enteritis (below 2 years old)	4	105
Enteritis, chronic	1	105
Gastro-enteritis, acute	1	106
Senility	2	154
Bright's disease	1	120
Total	21	

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 15.96; estimated population, 48,000.

Report from Santiago—Sanitary condition not satisfactory.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 22, as follows:

Resolutions have been passed by the municipality for the purpose of obtaining concerted action of all the cities of Cuba on the subject of aid for sanitation, as provided for by article 5 of the appendix to the constitution (known as the Platt amendment). The insular government has withdrawn all financial aid for sanitation from all the cities of Cuba, except Habana. This is considered a great injustice by the rest of the island.

The people of Santiago feel more aggrieved than the others, because, in the transference of the Government of Cuba, the waterworks and the sewerage of Santiago, according to the plans then approved, were specifically mentioned.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Suspect yellow fever reported on steamship Ecuador, from Panama to Guayaquil.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, July 8 and 15, as follows:

Week ended July 6, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes 62, as follows: Yellow fever, 6; pernicious fever, 5; infectious fever, 4; fevers without classification, 4; enteric diseases, 7; tuberculosis, 10; from all other causes, 26.

During the month ended June 30, there were 228 deaths from all causes, of which 28 were from yellow fever and 33 from tuberculosis. For the same month there were 241 deaths, of which 2 were from yellow fever and 38 from tuberculosis.

Two supplemental bills of health were issued during the week.

On July 2, steamship *Colombia*, en route from Valparaiso to Panama, cleared from this port, taking 27 cabin and 14 steerage passengers. Twelve laborers were also taken on board to work the cargo and were carried to Panama, as the port regulations forbid any communication, except by those actually engaged in the work of fumigation, with vessels which have touched at Peruvian ports. All sailing from this port were examined. One steerage passenger was found to have a temper-

ature of 101, pulse 108. As a close examination developed nothing suspicious of a quarantinable disease, he was allowed to proceed, the case being noted on the bill of health, and a letter written to Assistant Surgeon Pierce at Panama.

On July 6 steamship *Palena*, en route from Valparaiso to Panama, cleared, taking 6 cabin passengers from this port. These were examined before the bill of health was issued. Both vessels were fumigated on arrival. A cable message was received here July 6 that a deck passenger from Tumaco on the steamship *Ecuador* disembarked ill at Bahia de Caraquez, and died next day with every symptom of yellow fever. The *Ecuador* is a coasting steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and plies between Panama and Guayaquil, stopping at all the intermediate ports. Tumaco is a small coast town in Colombia, south of Buenaventura and about midway between this port and Panama.

Evasion of quarantine by coasting vessels—Plague in Peruvian coast towns.

Week ended July 13, 1904.

Present estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes 57, as follows: Yellow fever, 7; pernicious fever, 1; infectious fever, 1; fevers without classification, 7; enteric diseases, 8; tuberculosis, 7; from all other causes, 26.

On July 9 steamship *Ecuador*, a coasting steamer, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with the following personnel on board: Officers, 9; crew, 51; cabin passengers, 5; steerage, 16; all told, 81. These were examined and vessel inspected and fumigated before bill of health was issued. I inquired of the master concerning the passenger reported to have boarded the steamer at Tumaco, developed yellow fever on board, and died at Bahia de Caraquez, but could obtain no further information than that reported July 8. These facts were noted on bill of health.

Letters received from Portoviejo by one of the daily papers published here state that numerous small craft have been arriving surreptitiously from Payta along the coast of the Province of Manabí. It is claimed that an entire family from Payta came thus to Cape San Lorenzo. This is the northernmost port of Ecuador, opposite Tumaco, and small sailing vessels bring salt there from Payta. There is a maritime guard patrolling the coast, but frequent rumors of evasions have come from small coast towns. A cable message from the Ecuadorian consul at Trujillo states that plague has appeared there and at Salaverry. This latter is a small port in Peru, south of Payta, and is the shipping port of Trujillo. Plague is also reported at Colán, Peru. This is a small town between Payta and Pinra.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, July 18, 1904, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended June 25 there were registered in Egypt 36 fresh cases of plague (with 16 deaths), namely, 16 cases (4